IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Currently Amended) A focus detecting optical system detecting a focus position of a photographing optical system from a positional relationship between at least one pair of secondary object images, wherein the focus detecting optical system comprises:

a condenser lens placed in the proximity of a preset imaging plane equivalent to an imaging plane of a photographic lens;

a pair of aperture stops dividing a pupil of the photographic lens that are placed on an exit side of the condenser lens and that divide a pupil of the photographic lens into two areas; and

a pair of re-imaging lenses for forming two secondary object images corresponding to the aperture stops,

and satisfies the following conditions:

$$0.45 < | mg | < 0.75$$

 $0.75 < | R1 / R2 | < 1.25$
 $| R3 / R4 | \le 0.02$

where mg is an imaging magnification of the focus detecting optical system, R1 is a radius of curvature of an entrance surface of the condenser lens, R2 is a radius of curvature of an exit surface of the condenser lens, R3 is a radius of curvature of an entrance surface of each of the reimaging lenses, and R4 is a radius of curvature of an exit surface of each of the re-imaging lenses.

2. (Original) A focus detecting optical system according to claim 1, further comprising a light receiving element having a light-receiving surface, and satisfying the following condition:

$$|\Delta| < 1.55\lambda$$

where Δ is a difference of a position of a center of gravity between spots of C and F lines on the surface of the light-receiving element and λ is a wavelength of the E line.

3. (Original) A focus detecting optical system according to claim 1, further satisfying the following condition:

$$3.50 \times 10^{-4} > |\delta d / D|$$

where δd is an image height error (mm) on a most peripheral side of a range measuring area and D is a distance (mm) between two images made by the pair of re-imaging lenses.

- 4. (Original) A focus detecting optical system according to claim 1, wherein a plurality of sets, each of which is a combination of the pair of aperture stops with the pair of re-imaging lenses corresponding thereto, so that, in each set, centers of the aperture stops and the re-imaging lenses corresponding thereto are decentered from an optical axis of the photographic lens and an amount of decentration varies with each set.
- 5. (Original) A focus detecting optical system according to claim 1, further comprising a light-receiving element having a light-receiving surface, and satisfying the following condition:

where LTL is an optical path length (a length from the preset imaging plane to the light-receiving surface) of the focus detecting optical system and fl is a focal length of an entire focus detecting optical system.

- 6. (Original) A focus detecting optical system according to claim 1, wherein the reimaging lenses are placed so that an optical axis of each of the re-imaging lenses is decentered farther away from a center of each of the aperture stops with respect to the optical axis of the photographic lens.
 - 7. (Currently Amended) A camera comprising:
 - a focus detecting optical system;
 - a finder optical system;
 - a photographic lens;

path splitting means splitting an optical path from the photographic lens to direct the optical path toward an image sensor or a film and toward the finder optical system; and

a reflecting means conducting the optical path of the photographic lens to the focus detecting optical system,

the focus detecting optical system detecting a focus position of a photographing optical system from a positional relationship between at least one pair of secondary object images, wherein the focus detecting optical system comprises:

a condenser lens placed in the proximity of a preset imaging plane equivalent to an imaging plane of a photographic lens;

a pair of aperture stops dividing a pupil of the photographic lens that are placed on an exit side of the condenser lens and that divide a pupil of the photographic lens into two areas; and

a pair of re-imaging lenses for forming two secondary object images corresponding to the aperture stops,

and satisfies the following conditions:

$$0.45 < | \text{mg} | < 0.75$$

 $0.75 < | \text{R1} / \text{R2} | < 1.25$
 $| \text{R3} / \text{R4} | \le 0.02$

where mg is an imaging magnification of the focus detecting optical system, R1 is a radius of curvature of an entrance surface of the condenser lens, R2 is a radius of curvature of an exit surface of the condenser lens, R3 is a radius of curvature of an entrance surface of each of the reimaging lenses, and R4 is a radius of curvature of an exit surface of each of the re-imaging lenses.

- 8. (Original) A camera according to claim 7, wherein a diameter of an image circle of the camera is substantially a half of the diameter of the image circle of a 135 format camera.
- 9. (Original) A camera according to claim 7, further comprising the image sensor placed on the optical path of the photographic lens.
 - 10. (Original) A camera comprising:

an image sensor provided with a light-receiving surface receiving light from a photographing optical system; and

a focus detecting optical system detecting a focus position of the photographing optical system from a positional relationship between at least one pair of secondary image objects with light from the photographing optical system,

wherein a diameter of an image circle of the camera is substantially a half of the diameter of the image circle of a 135 format camera.

11. (Original) A camera according to claim 10, wherein the focus detecting optical system satisfies the following condition:

where mg is an imaging magnification of the focus detecting optical system.

- 12. (Original) A camera according to claim 10, further comprising a reflecting mirror reflecting the light from the photographing optical system to conduct the light to the focus detecting optical system.
- 13. (Original) A camera according to claim 12, wherein the reflecting mirror is moved to conduct the light from the photographing optical system to the image sensor.